



## Rise of Dictators

Entrance task: Write (in your mind) one or two sentences that answer the following question:

*Why was it that Dictatorships seemed the wave of the future in Europe after World War I?*

Today: Totalitarianism in 20th century Europe

Homework: Ch. 29-2, Sources p.

1. Describe conservative authoritarianism - as a theory, and its character in Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Portugal.

*Governments tried to prevent major changes that would undermine the existing social order. They relied on bureaucracies, police, and armies. Popular participation in government was forbidden or severely limited. Their power was limited by their lack of technology, they limited their demands to taxes, army recruits, and passive acceptance*

*Poland – military dictatorship of Joseph Pilsudski established in 1926, who silenced critics and was mainly supported by the army, major industrialists, and dedicated nationalists*

*Hungary – great and medium landowners had semi-authoritarian control, Had a Parliament, but elections were tightly controlled and peasants could not vote. No land reform or major social changes*

*Yugoslavia – torn by ethnic conflicts, dictatorships could enforce unity*

*Portugal - Antonio de Oliveriera Salazar came to power in 1932 after years of military coups and uprisings, he gave church power and controlled the press*

*Is there a pattern of who or what was most supportive of conservative authoritarian regimes? Why?*



*Desperate times call for  
desperate measures.*  
How did Lenin prove this  
to be true in Russia?

# Totalitarianism

- \* Uses technology to exert complete political control over people's political, social, and economic lives
- \* Govt based on a commitment to nationalism.
- \* The state is more important than the individual

Totalitarianism versus  
Classical Liberalism

Who wins? Who loses? Why?

Classical liberalism sought to limit the power of the state and protect individual rights. Stood for peaceful progress, economic freedom, and a strong middle class - all detestable notions for totalitarians.



If Fascism, Nazism, and Communism are thought of as "feuding brothers," what was their common father?

# Fascism:

A totalitarian doctrine that embraces

- \* the glorification of a race or people
- \* a single party dictatorship
- \* leadership by a strong charismatic leader
- \* militarism & aggressive imperialism
- \* private ownership,
- \* the concept that the state is more important than the individual rights.



Stalin - USSR

## 20th century Totalitarian Dictators



Hitler - Germany



Mussolini - Italy



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